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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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### Farm and Food-Processing Combine

1. The Gavrail Genov Combine is located two to three kilometers west of Boychinovtsi (N 43-29, E 23-19), railroad station, Mikhaylovgrad Okoliya, and consists of the following units:
  - a. A farm;
  - b. A canning factory, established in 1948, which cans all kinds of meat, vegetables, and fruits; it is housed in a 1-story building approximately 35 by 100 meters in size, and employs about 150 workers in three shifts;
  - c. A macaroni factory, established in 1950, which is housed in a 1-story building approximately 20 by 60 meters in size; it employs about 90 workers in three shifts; and
  - d. A flour mill, established in 1951, which is in a 4-story building approximately 25 by 50 meters in size, and employs an unknown number of workers in three shifts; a smaller, old flour mill which existed prior to 1944 and is still in operation, is located beside this mill.
2. The combine has about 30 officials, including a director for each factory. The general manager for the combine is Ivan Andreev (lmu)  
The assistant manager is Ivan Spasov (lmu)
3. The two factories and the flour mill each have 1-story warehouses approximately 20 by 30 meters in size located close by.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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4. Transportation facilities include a road from the combine to the Lyuta (N 43-33, E 23-23) - Mikhaylovgrad highway and a spur rail line from the Boychinovtsi railroad station. The rail line was under construction in 1951 and is believed to be completed by now.

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5. In 1951, the combine was guarded by 10 Militiamen.

#### Power Plants

6. An electric power plant is located in the northeastern outskirts of Shumen, next to the railroad station park.

7. The Georgi Dimitrov Dam (also known as the Koprinka Dam) is under construction at a location about three kilometers southeast of Koprinka (N 42-38, E 25-20, also known as Siltikovo), and six or seven kilometers southwest of Kazanluk on the Tundzha River in a valley about 500 meters wide. It is scheduled to be completed on 12 December 1953; it is not known whether the adjacent hydroelectric plant is to be completed at the same time. The dam itself is semicircular, 500 meters long, 40 meters wide at the base, and 45-50 meters high; in May 1953, it had reached a height of only 40 meters. The power plant was approximately 30 by 30 meters in size and had three floors as of May 1953. There are no Soviet directors or workers; the construction is managed by three engineers, one of whom is Khristo Mandadzhiyev.

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About 240 workers, civilians from all parts of Bulgaria, are employed at the dam and work in three 8-hour shifts six days a week. Those from Kazanluk or neighboring villages commute and the rest are billeted in a number of 1- and 2-story barracks buildings near the dam. Construction is of stone and concrete; the stone is brought from quarries three kilometers south of the dam site by a narrow-gauge railway employing two locomotives (one to bring the loaded cars from the quarries and the other to pull the empty cars back). The sand is taken from the bed of the Tundzha River. The only machinery mentioned were two concrete mixers. The work site is guarded by an unknown number of Militiamen.

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8. A dam and hydroelectric plant located south of Berkovitsa have been under construction since 1949 or before, but the dam has not yet been completed and the power plant has not commenced operation. The power plant, named VETs (Vodna Elektricheska Tsentrala; Hydroelectric Plant) Klisura or VETs Petrokhan, is located outside Klisura (N 43-12, E 23-09), seven or eight kilometers south of Berkovitsa, and will eventually be connected by two penstocks with the dam, which is located about 20 kilometers south of Berkovitsa and about 15 kilometers northeast of Godech (N 43-02, E 23-03), on the Berkovitsa-Sofia highway where a road branches off to the Yugoslav border. The penstocks, one of which is completed, are two meters in diameter. An open canal with a concrete bed also leads from the dam to the plant. In 1949, Trudovaks were working on the construction of the dam under the direction of the chief engineer (unidentified) and his assistant, Petur Lakov. Only civilians are working on the construction now; the assistant chief engineer is Khristov (fnu).

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#### Merichleri Coal Mine

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9. The Merichleri Coal Mine is located about two kilometers northwest of Merichleri (N 42-09, E 25-30), Chirpan Okoliya, and is subordinate to and under the administration of the Dimitrovgrad mines.

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10. About 240 men are employed in three shifts per day. They are generally from the surrounding villages and are picked up by truck and taken to and from the mines each day. They are not issued entrance permits or special identity cards.
11. All the coal mined is black and oily in appearance. Air drills are used in making holes for dynamite charges in the mine tunnels, but picks and shovels are used to extract the coal. 25X1

12. There are four buildings in the mine area. One is an office for mine officials, another is a repair shop for the carts used to transport coal from the mines, another is a grocery store, and the fourth is not identified.
13. Narrow-gauge railway cars, rather than elevators, are employed at both entrances to the mine, which are about 10 meters apart and only slightly inclined. One shaft is used by the workers and the other for the carts which transport the coal from the mine to the Merichleri railroad station.

#### Miscellaneous Industries and Information

14. A sunflower oil factory is located at Boychinovtsi railroad station in a 2-story building about 20 by 20 meters in size.
15. Another sunflower oil factory is in the northern part of Mikhaylovgrad in a 2-story building about 20 by 20 meters in size.
16. A rubber factory is located approximately 300 meters from the Mikhaylovgrad railroad station between the station and the city. It is located in a 2-story building about 20 by 50 meters in size.
17. In 1948, a government group (Institut za Minno Prouchvane; Institute for Mining Survey) prospected for gold along Zlatitsa stream, which flows from west of Berkovitsa into the Ogosta River near Mikhaylovgrad. The group was headed by Kurchev (fnu) 25X1
- The group decided that the small amount of gold present in the stream would not justify the cost of exploitation.
18. Kurchev was in charge of explorations at the mines near Martinovo, Mikhaylovgrad Okoliya. 25X1
19. A 2- or 3-story hospital building with central heating has been built in Isperikh, and the town is to be provided with electricity in 1954.
20. There is a government doctor (unidentified) in Izgrev, Shumen Okoliya.
21. There are open food markets once a week in Shumen, in the square opposite the Chitalishtno Cinema, where farmers sell their surplus food items at free prices.

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